

AUSTRIA GIVEN RIVER SHIPS

The Vessels Are to Be Used Only on the Danube River

ALL OTHER WARSHIPS GO TO THE ALLIES

Italians Greatly Interested in the Allotment

Paris, Friday, May 9 (By the Associated Press).—The naval terms of the treaty between the allies and Austria are now completed as far more stringent than the naval terms in the treaty with Germany as the Austrian navy is completely extinguished. All the large ships are to be surrendered to the allied and associated powers and no nucleus of the fleet will remain.

The only craft of any kind which the terms give to Austria are those for use on the Danube, but these will not be available outside that river. The terms are restricted to the surrender of the Austrian battle cruisers, destroyers and other ships without providing for the disposition to be made of them which will be subsequently adjusted between the allies and the associated powers. As the fleet operated in the Adriatic chiefly against the Italian navy the Italians are showing great interest in the allotment, most of the ships being at ports under Italian control.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF SHIPS.
Built During the War Proposed by Senator Jones.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Private operation of all merchant ships built by the government during the war, except those necessary for the army, navy or other government departments, is proposed in a bill framed by Senator Jones of Washington, who will be the chairman of the Senate commerce committee in the new Congress. The measure provides that the vessels may be sold outright or chartered to American citizens and corporations.

In announcing that he would introduce the measure at the extra session of Congress, Senator Jones said it was intended "to care for the present situation until conditions shall become more normal and we can develop a wise and paramount shipping policy based upon normal conditions and upon the experience that will give us reliable facts and data to guide us."

Two plans of sale are provided, one permitting payments to be completed in three years and the other in 20 years. Charities for private operation would be for five years. The bill directs that the sale or charter be by the president through the shipping board and it extends the life of the board for five years. Foreigners would be permitted to purchase only steel ships of 3500 or less tons.

The president would be authorized to announce where the government desires new lines established for the development of American trade and special consideration would be given to establishing routes in the Pacific and South America. Should private operators fail to operate over the designated routes, however, the president would be empowered to develop the lines with government ships.

HUMAN BONES FOUND
In Villa of Frenchman Who Is Now Under Arrest.

Paris, Thursday, May 8.—Calced human bones are said to have been discovered by the police in the villa at Gambass owned by Henri Landru, who is under arrest on suspicion of having murdered several women who have disappeared in the recent past. According to the police, Landru used a furnace heated by some method as yet unknown to burn the trunks of his victims and destroyed their limbs in the fireplaces of his villa.

One of the most important discoveries made in the investigation of this mysterious case has been a mass of stone piled against a wall. The stones evidently belong to a furnace, and clinging to them were found bits of melted glass which are pieces of bones which physicians have declared to be human. These bones are alleged to include three fragments of human skulls. The floors of the villa are now being cleared and it is reported they show stains which are presumed to have been caused by blood. Suspicious stains, it is said, have been found on pieces of furniture in the house.

FUNERAL OF REV. J. J. HUGHES.
Called Together Many Dignitaries of Roman Catholic Church.

New York, May 10.—Dignitaries of the Roman Catholic church from all parts of the country attended funeral services for Rev. John J. Hughes, superior of the Paulist Fathers, in the church of St. Paul the Apostle here yesterday. Solemn requiem high mass was celebrated and Archbishop Hayes pronounced the absolution. Monsignor Mooney in a eulogy related Father Hughes' missionary work from his ordination to the priesthood 35 years ago until his death.



Let Cuticura Help You Look Like This

Nothing better to care for your skin, hair and hands. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to perfume.

SPRING MEDICINE

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is Needed Now as Never Before—

Because, although the war is over, its work, worry and excitement have undermined your reserve strength. Because the coughs, colds, grip and maybe severe illness, have broken down your power of resistance.

Because your winter work and close confinement have worn out your stomach and exhausted your blood. Can you afford the good long rest the doctor advises?

If not, take a course of the famous old medicine—the one that mother used to take—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It's the finest extract of nature's purifying, vitalizing and strength-making roots, herbs, barks and berries, such as physalis, prescribe, prepared by skillful pharmacists, in condensed and economical form.

If you want the best spring medicine, you'll surely get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills help the liver.—Adv.

NEARLY 1,500 ENTRIES FOR VICTORY MARATHON

Race Will Star in New York at 2 o'clock

This Afternoon—Some Well Known Runners Entered.

New York, May 10.—The Victory loan marathon will be run to-day over the ten-and-a-half-mile course from Washington Heights to city hall. The start will be made at 2 o'clock at Audubon avenue and 169th street by Major General Robert Alexander, commander of the 77th division.

Nearly 1,500 entries have been received from local athletic clubs and individuals and the big cities of the east and middle west. Among the out-of-town entrants are Organ, Vaughan and Weber, the first three to finish in the Pittsburgh press marathon; and individual entrants from Hartford, New Haven and Waterbury.

CLOSE CONTEST.
Between Yale and Princeton Track Teams Is Anticipated.

Princeton, N. J., May 10.—A close contest was looked for between Yale and Princeton in their annual track meet to be held in the Palmer stadium here to-day. On their showing up to date Princeton apparently had the advantage on the track, while Yale seemed to excel in the field events.

BIG FIGHT THE GOSSIP.

Willard-Dempsey Bout Discussed in New York.

New York, May 10.—The Willard-Dempsey heavyweight championship bout, scheduled for July 4 at Toledo, was the one topic of discussion among eastern fight followers during the last 24 hours.

Those who take more than a passing interest in ring affairs find it difficult to reconcile the idea of a heavyweight championship battle with this 12 round contest, and the glamor which surrounded the virtual fight-to-a-finish in which Sullivan, Corbett, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries and even Johnson defended their titles, appear to be lacking. It is also a decided ring novelty for a heavyweight champion to agree to place his title in jeopardy by a referee's decision over such a short cut.

With the exception of the 10-round no-decision bout between Willard and Frank Moran in this city three years ago, which few ring experts took seriously from a title passing angle, there is no record of such a short scheduled battle in the modern history of heavyweight fighting.

Since the days of John L. Sullivan, championship contests in this class have ranged from 20 rounds upward. The Sullivan-Corbett bout was scheduled for 25 rounds. A similar distance was set for Corbett-Fitzsimmons battle at Carson City. Jeffries won the title from Fitzsimmons at Coney Island in a fight which was scheduled to go 25 rounds. The Johnson-Jeffries and Willard-Johnson bouts provided for an extreme limit of more than 40 rounds.

The average for the heavyweight titular battles fought since the night that Corbett stopped Sullivan in New Orleans in 1892 has been 13 2-3 rounds per fight. Willard holds the duration record, for it took him 26 rounds to finish off Johnson in Havana in 1915. Of these 17 bouts only four ended in less than double figure rounds and nine went more than 12 rounds before the winner landed the knockout blow.

"UNFULFILLED" TERMS.

In Peace Treaty, Some German Newspapers Say.

Berlin, Thursday, May 8.—Condemnation of the peace terms is expressed by all the newspapers here, those of the extreme right referring to the conditions as "unfulfilled" and to the treaty as "an instrument of robbery."

The Tages Zeitung says: "One thing is certain; there can be no question of this being a peace of justice. What a peace of justice after the entire pattern and in accordance with French desires looks like is shown by the conditions, which leave nothing of Germany but a torn and tattered territory."

The Freiheit says that, compared with the policy Germany pursued at Brest-Litovsk, the entire peace "must be termed quite moderate," but it argues that the terms are in sharp contradiction with President Wilson's "fourteen points," and that if peace is to be built on this compromise it assuredly can have no firm and lasting foundation.

"A peace of annihilation," is the caption used by Vorwarts, which says there is "a ruthless desire to lay Germany permanently low by force. If we sign this peace it is because we are bound by force, but in our hearts we resolutely reject it. Such a peace is an attempt to exterminate a nation, not by force of arms, but by a means more brutal, economic separation."

The Frankfurter Gazette says: "We are at the grave side of right. The only doubt is whether it also means the grave side of the German nation. Never has murder been committed in more courteous form or with more cynical equanimity. The German reply will have to consider that the draft deviates from President Wilson's fourteen points as far as the east is from the west."

Daniels Embarks for Home.

Brest, May 9 (Havas).—Joseph Daniels, the American secretary of the navy, arrived at Brest to-day from England. He embarked soon afterward on the transport Mott Vernon to sail for home with the troops of the 33d division.

PANIC RULES IN BUDAPEST

Soviet Government Itself Is Deeply Agitated Over the Conditions

COMING OF ENEMIES IS THE CHIEF CAUSE

Bela Kun, Leader, Is Said to Have Appealed to Americans for Safety

Vienna, May 9 (By the Associated Press).—The soviet government at Budapest is in a panic stricken owing to the narrowing circle of the lines of the Rumanians and Czech-Slovaks and counter revolutionary uprisings in western Hungary. Bela Kun, the leader of the soviet, has vited Professor Philip Brown, American peace representative in Hungary, and asked if the Americans would guarantee the safety of himself, his wife and their child. It is understood the request is being considered.

Professor Brown has gone to Belgrade for a short sojourn.

THREE VERMONTERS SLIGHTLY WOUNDED

Barre, Brattleboro and Richford Privates Named By War Department.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—American casualties given out to-day by the war department contain the following Vermont names:

Slightly Wounded.
Pvt. James Nolan, Brattleboro, Vt.
Pvt. Donald H. Goodrich, Richford, Vt.
Pvt. Alexander Robertson, Barre, Vt.

ARMY OF HALF MILLION.

Still the Program Is Likely to Be Pressed.

Washington, May 10.—Progress made by the peace commissioners at Paris has caused no change in the war department's policy of a temporary army of approximately 520,000 officers and men as provided for in the annual army appropriation bill which failed of passage in the closing hours of the last Congress.

It became known officially yesterday that the department is prepared to press practically the same bill at the extra session to begin May 19, possibly the only changes being reduction in estimates for subsistence. It was explained that this was possible because of the demobilization of the war army.

IF ALL MOTHERS ONLY KNEW!

Thousands of Children Suffer from Worms and Their Mothers Do Not Know What the Trouble Is.

Signs of worms are: Derranged stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on the tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever.

Mrs. H. N. Roberts, 362 Asylum street, Flint, Mich., used Dr. Tru's Ellixir for her little baby girl when she was sick. Mrs. Roberts wrote to Dr. Tru: "My little girl is cured of her worms." And in a later letter wrote: "Baby is fine, and I think it was your medicine (Dr. Tru's Ellixir) that helped her."

If your baby is ill, start giving Dr. Tru's Ellixir at once. Write us freely about the case. No charge for correspondence. Buy Dr. Tru's Ellixir at your drug store at once. Dr. J. F. Tru & Co., Auburn, Maine.—Adv.

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BORAH PLANS TO QUIT HIS PARTY

If Approval Is Given to League of Nations Covenant—Reaffirms His Opposition.

Washington, May 9.—Senator Borah of Idaho, in a letter made public to-day reaffirming his opposition to the league of nations, asked that the Republican party announce its attitude on the adoption of the league covenant and intimating that if approval were given the document he would quit the party. The letter was written to the editor of the Boston Transcript.

"It is a matter about which only cowards and political pimps could have no convictions," wrote the Idaho senator. "Can a partisan under such circumstances stand aside—can it jayhawk between the lines and still expect to hold the confidence and respect of a vigorous and brave people? Can it decline to have opinions? Can a Republican go feeling and smelling around as a white-livered satellite of expediency? It would be a thousand times better to stand forth even if defeated with certainty."

"If the Republican party could even through the defeat save the sacred traditions of America, preserve American institutions and maintain unimpaired the independence and untrammelled sovereignty of the republic it would render a service second to none, even that under the leadership of the Blessed Martyr. But suppose it should be said to such men as myself that the party might be in favor of the proposition. Well, let it say so. If it wants to give up its place as the defender of American institutions and American ideals, and let those who would favor such hideous cowardice fumigate themselves and get out. Even this would be more honorable than to go skulking through such a fight without views or convictions or even an attitude. I would not ask my party to agree with me but I would ask it to state its position and I will soon determine my course. I despise a coward and I hate a traitor."

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GERMANS MAY LEAVE FRANCE

There Has Been Published a Report in Paris to That Effect

PRES. WILSON HAS NOT HEARD OF IT

Counter-Propositions Said to Be Prepared by Germans

Paris, May 10 (By the Associated Press).—President Wilson expressed the belief to-day that nothing would be heard from the German plenipotentiaries for about a week. Neither he nor the other members of the American delegation have heard anything regarding the published report that the German delegates were preparing to depart from Versailles.

The German delegation worked nearly the whole night in preparing counter-propositions, the clicking of typewriters in their offices ceasing at 4 o'clock this morning. No communications have as yet been sent to the chiefs of the allied missions.

GERMANS WANT ORAL DISCUSSIONS

Declare That the Terms Presented to Germany Mean Perpetual Enslavement of German People.

Berlin, May 9.—The German government has telegraphed to the delegates at Versailles ordering them to present to the allied and associated powers within the 15 days allowed, a proposition demanding oral discussions, dispatches from Berlin say.

The peace committee of the German national assembly at a meeting Thursday discussed the peace terms. President Fehrenbach of the assembly declared that the terms presented to Germany were more drastic than the most pessimistic forecasts had indicated and that the treaty was dictated by hate.

Chancellor Scheidemann, Berlin dispatches added, pointed out what he called the contradictions between President Wilson's principles and the peace terms. He declared the terms as being a death sentence for the German people.

The committee adjourned after approving the announced intention of the government to obtain "an acceptable peace" by negotiation.

Webster's Refusal of Judgeship.

It is with sincere regret that the people of this vicinity read that Fred L. Webster declines the signal honor conferred upon him by the state and will not accept the superior court judgeship. Swanton people have regrets because they feel that the town itself was honored in having one of its citizens selected for a post of such importance and dignity, but more than all that they realize that Mr. Webster, fair, square, open-minded, is temperamentally and mentally qualified to be a judge who would be a great credit on the bench both to himself and to the courts of Vermont. There would have been justice alike for the rich and the poor in Judge Webster's court.

However, regrets are vain, for Mr. Webster, after full consideration, has declined the honor bestowed and for reasons sufficient unto himself will not step up to the bench.

To the ordinary layman, and no doubt to many of his brother attorneys, who look upon the judgeship as a goal of worthy ambition, Mr. Webster's action is not easily understood. To many of us it seems like the old kneyoned "chance of a lifetime." Fred, however, deliberately considering the offer, frankly with himself decides that he does not prefer at this time the life of the bench, and not carried away to dizzy heights by the "glory and honor," independently decides upon a course which best suits his own convictions. Consistency, as always, rules Mr. Webster in his refusal.

Offsetting the natural regrets of his many friends there are at least two elements of gratification: One, that he could have been judge if he wanted to; the other, that he stays with us, a strong public force in the community.—Swanton Courier.

THE SOUTH VERSUS THE WEST.

And Atty. Gen. Palmer in a Hard Position to Avert Entangling Alliances Prejudicial to His Political Cause.

Already Attorney General Palmer is finding that the rose of cabinet office has its thorn. There has been put up to him the question of prosecuting the cotton planters of the South for a combination of which the avowed purpose is to curtail production and to raise prices. This question comes to him, too, at a time when he is being mentioned as a possible favorite of the administration for the presidential nomination of next year. Already there has been started talk of him in this connection, and the member of the Democratic national committee from Oklahoma has been telling the people of his section that Palmer is the man for 1920.

Mr. Palmer must sincerely wish that this bundle of trouble had been left upon the doorstep of his predecessor. It is not a question that can be dodged or evaded. The direct charge against the cotton planters has been made by responsible persons, headed by Governor Allen of Kansas, and they will keep active watch of the case. The president of the planters' association challenged Mr. Allen to a joint debate on the subject of the relative patriotism of the cotton grower and the wheat grower, and the reply was that the only debate is between the planters and the department of justice. The middle West is greatly stirred up on the matter, and it is a section of the country that has a way of holding to the trail.

The South, too, is no respecter of persons who stand in the way. It is even dared to denounce Mr. Barney Barnah, the war-time favorite of the White House, when he ventured to have his war industries board fix a price for cotton. Attorney General Palmer stands between the Seylla of the middle West and the Caribys of the South, which is not a pleasant position for a gentleman with political ambition. And at the capital will be a Congress no longer dominated by the South, nor controlled by his presidential friend. There will be no greater test of the ability and diplomacy of the Sage of Strasbourg.—Philadelphia Press.

Warned Off.

A little girl of seven, who hated being called in the morning, tried to think up some way to avoid it. The next morning her mother found this notice pinned on her coverlet: "Trespassers on my dreams will be prosecuted."—Boston Transcript.

LITHUANIA APPEALS FOR RECOGNITION

United States and Her Allies Are Also Asked for Arms, Ammunition and Supplies to Complete Work of Clearing Out Bolsheviki.

Paris, May 10 (Correspondence of the Associated Press).—An appeal for recognition of the Lithuanian government by the United States and her allies, and for arms, ammunition and supplies for Lithuanian troops to complete the work of clearing the bolsheviki out of Lithuania, is contained in a letter addressed to Secretary of State Lansing by the Lithuanian commission to the peace conference. The question of what the Lithuanian boundaries shall be can be settled at a later date, the commissioners state; all that Lithuania asks for now is recognition of her independence by the great powers.

"To delay the question of recognition until the political status of Russia is solved and a common policy determined upon by the peace conference," says the letter, "would support the reign of anarchy and disorder in Lithuania, and it will interfere with and discourage the organization of order."

"There are various small nationalities who have separated themselves from what was formerly the Russian empire, and who have by their strength and power shown to the world that they deserve to be independent. . . . To delay the recognition of their independence and not to give them the assistance that they need which is asked for by them, especially when this help will assist the allies to establish order in Europe, would be a grave error. Moreover the development and organization of these new states will be the foundation upon which the Russian problem can be solved. The next step in the life of these small states will undoubtedly be the formation of alliances of one form or another, which they will have a perfect right to do, acting in accordance with the rules that will govern the league of nations."

"So long as the present political and economical conditions are permitted to exist in Lithuania, Germany will continue to benefit by those conditions, and the Russian bolsheviki will continue to be encouraged in their ambition. The Germans still occupy the western part of Lithuania. They export therefrom lumber, food and various other agricultural products. The Germans invariably set their own prices, for which they usually pay in Over Ost German money. Sometimes they pay nothing, promising to export goods from Germany to balance the import."

"Since it is impossible to keep track of these transactions, Lithuania not having been recognized by the United States or the entente as an independent state, and not having any control whatsoever over its borders, Germany takes complete advantage of this situation."

"For the same reason it is impossible to keep the Russian ruble from circulating in Lithuania. It would be of great political advantage, not only to Lithuania, but to other interested powers as well, if the Russian ruble could be stopped or withdrawn from circulation, because this means, by which the bolsheviki are enabled to support their propaganda in Lithuania, could be effectively eliminated."

"With recognition of our national state by the peace conference we could control our fiduciary affairs and discredit this fictitious German and Russian paper currency and refuse to legalize its use, and effectively cripple German and bolshevik propaganda which is conducted solely by means of this spurious specie."

"Lithuania believes that the bolsheviki cannot well survive a signal defeat in battle. Lithuania has administered to the bolsheviki serious defeats, but because of lack of war supplies Lithuania has been unable to press her victories to a final conclusion which could possibly result in the total rout of the bolsheviki."

"We expressly desire to emphasize that order prevails in that part of Lithuania which Lithuanians have freed from the bolsheviki. We specifically ask of the United States and her allies, now arms, ammunition and supplies for Lithuanian troops to complete the work so well begun of clearing the nest of bolsheviki in Lithuania. We do not stipulate the aid of allied troops, though we should be glad to have such aid. We ask only to have our own troops equipped for this task and thus help serve the allies' cause. Can the allies fail to recognize the independence of Lithuania and lend support by this means securing to themselves as great and desirable service and avoiding the necessity of sending into Russian an allied army?"

More About Joshua.
That Joshua was a wonder!
He not only stopped the sun,
But he hadn't any parents.
For he was the son of Sun.
—Boston Transcript.

Prepare for Warm Weather

It may be slow—but it's coming, that's sure. Whether you are ready to enjoy it or not, depends upon whether you have all your warm weather togs ready to put on at a moment's notice.

This store is the place to get prepared. You can do it here quickly—and with satisfaction. We'll be easy on your purse, too.

Do you have all the B